

Using the WorldCat API to Develop Data-Driven Decision-Making for Gifts-in-Kind

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In practice, evaluation and acceptance of books donated to a library (gifts-in-kind) often lack the same data-driven decision-making that libraries apply to purchased materials. Factors of “specialness” or “uniqueness” that are important components of why libraries still seek donations are not necessarily data-driven. This practice may be especially true for items located within a library’s general collection, rather than special collections or archives. The research presented here develops new methods that support data-driven decision-making in evaluating gifts-in-kind, particularly for items for the general collection. The authors focus on the concept of rarity and geographic scarcity using OCLC holdings, the WorldCat API, and geospatial methods. They retroactively examined monographs added to the general collection as gifts over a ten-year period at the University of Colorado Boulder (UCB) that are an initial dataset of sixteen thousand or more books. The majority of items are neither unique or rare in holdings, nor are they geographically scarce. However, some are, and the shared characteristics of many of these rare or geographically scarce items may be relevant to Area Studies faculty, students, and researchers. While the results of this study are localized in scope, the methods developed could be easily replicated by libraries seeking to evaluate uniqueness and proximity of current or future gifts-in-kind with high efficiency and objectivity.

Donations, also referred to as gifts-in-kind, have long been an acquisition source used to build and enhance library collections. Though donors give books and materials to libraries without monetary exchange, libraries recognize that gifts are not “free.”¹ In the current context of data and patron-driven collection development and acquisitions strategies, shortages of physical spaces, and increases in digital collections of materials and e-books, are gifts-in-kind an antiquated means of collection development and acquisition?

Anecdotal reports of donors with exquisite collections continue to circulate as library lore. A donation from a local chess enthusiast or a gift of five thousand-plus volumes of British literature including rare items from notable authors such as Virginia Woolf, D.H. Lawrence, and T.S. Eliot may appear.² Perhaps the appeal of continuing to pursue gifts-in-kind is the prospect of obtaining something truly special, items that could not otherwise be acquired on the open market. Librarians who have worked with gifts-in-kind understand that acquiring items through donation is often a matter of sifting through “trash” versus “treasure.”³ One must determine which books, if any, will bring meaning and value to patrons, researchers, and the community.

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The University of Colorado Boulder Libraries' gift policy states that donations of interest "are often unique, rare or special collections and may include books, maps, media, archives/personal papers, artifacts, digital content and other scholarly material."⁴ Columbia University Libraries "welcomes gifts of materials that will significantly advance the scholarly, research, and teaching mission of the University."⁵ The Hesburgh Libraries at the University of Notre Dame acknowledges that although "materials may have value to the donor or potential value to the university, not every collection is a good fit for the Libraries."⁶ These examples from academic library gift policies reflect the ongoing tension between a desire to obtain materials of unique, rare, or significant value to libraries versus the often burdensome task of determining whether a potential gift meets that criteria.

This study stems from these questions and challenges faced by librarians when considering donations. How can the task of determining what is unique, rare, or of significant value from a potential donation become less burdensome for evaluators? This research explores whether new methods are available that could support the creation of more data-driven decision making in evaluating gifts-in-kind, particularly for items for the general collection, rather than Special Collections or Archives. The authors focused on the concept of rarity and geographic scarcity using WorldCat holdings, the WorldCat Application Programming Interface (API), and geospatial methods. Additionally, they chose to retroactively examine a large dataset of over sixteen thousand books acquired as gifts-in-kind, to determine whether the additional data on rarity and geographic scarcity can further highlight characteristics that may suggest an item's status as "treasure."

Literature Review

The decision to continue gift-in-kind donation programs and if the effort, labor, and material cost is worth adding "free" items to a collection is a topic of debate in the professional literature. The Colorado State University Libraries disbanded their gift-in-kind donation program for all materials except special collections and archives materials.⁷ The authors of a study of the Colorado State program, argued that, "in this environment, adding general gift books to a physical collection must be seen at best as a secondary or tertiary collecting strategy given limited resources, limited space, and the growing demand for access to electronic content."⁸ Researchers who authored another study of New York State public, academic, and special libraries found that the majority of libraries surveyed still felt that gift-in-kind donations are valuable in serving the library's mission and community.⁹ At the University of Florida, a re-examination of collection development and acquisition policies and practices led to

limiting just-in-case collection development to the library's preeminent collections, such as the University of Florida's Latin America and Florida History collections.¹⁰ The tightening of gifts policies by emphasizing gifts for their preeminent collections led to a reduction of donations reviewed by half and a greater percentage of acceptance. After assessing its program, librarians at the University of Saskatchewan changed their program by de-emphasizing gifts-in-kind functions and providing more explicit guidelines while still remaining "delighted to receive unique treasures that fall within its collecting parameters."¹¹

The literature on gift-in-kind donations has long addressed this tension between evaluating donations of questionable value versus finding gems among those materials. According to O'Hare and Smith,

Academic research libraries are always looking for potential collection enhancing treasures, and gifts-in-kind can be the source for those unique items which distinguish collections. The reality, however, is that the average gift-in-kind is often just average and, more often, not required.¹²

O'Hare and Smith outline types of unwanted donations, drilling down to specific titles, that plague libraries including donations of *National Geographic Magazine*, *Reader's Digest*, and donations that literally and figuratively "smell bad" due to poor condition, the presence of mold, or have questionable provenance.¹³ As an evaluator of donations, Burgett affectionately ruminates on finding forgotten masterpieces for today's scholars among donated books, "which of these unrecognized titles . . . will one day assume a pivotal position at the center of a new circle of thinking?"¹⁴

Differences in perceived value of materials between donors and librarians exacerbate the challenge of reviewing gifts for valuable items. In a special issue of *Acquisitions Librarian* on gifts-in-kind, Denning aptly writes, "well-meaning donors, thinking every book is valuable to any library, often fail to realize how marginal their gifts may be; while others simply wish to unload unwanted books and perhaps take a tax deduction."¹⁵ The University of Saskatchewan Library found that gift-in-kind donations were not leading to monetary gifts as was once assumed, but instead to more gifts-in-kind of minimal value to the library.¹⁶ Similarly, East Carolina University Libraries compared the donor records for both gift-in-kind and monetary donations, and though records were incomplete, they found minimal overlap between the two groups of donors, suggesting that gift-in-kind donors and monetary donors are separate groups of people.¹⁷

Automated Tools for Evaluation

To minimize the impact of gifts-in-kind on resources, librarians have sought automated tools for evaluating and

processing donations. In 1999, Johnson reviewed tools and processes, utilizing online catalogs, databases, and integrated library systems that allowed for electronic record keeping, plus the advent of email to communicate about gifts and exchanges as advantageous advances in how libraries could better manage gift-in-kind processes and donations. That paper does not address tools or automation for the upfront evaluation of potential gift-in-kind donations.¹⁸ The Getting It System Toolkit (GIST) Gift and Deselection Manager (GDM), developed at the State University of New York Geneseo, was an open-source software application developed to optimize workflows specifically for evaluating gifts-in-kind and address workflows for deselection, weeding, and withdrawal.¹⁹ It automates and gathers data from a number of sources using third-party APIs, is interoperable with OCLC Connexion, and provides the ability to automate the creation of donation thank you letters. Unfortunately, a May 29, 2018 message on the GIST website indicated that there was a discontinuation of support for all GIST applications, including a beta version of GMD Online.²⁰

The concept behind GIST's GDM was to provide users with data to evaluate donated items against an institution's collection and other libraries' collections. This utility speaks to the type of intra-library collection analysis librarians often seek to perform. Some researchers have turned to OCLC's WorldCat database to answer these types of collection comparison questions. In a 2006 paper, Brewer described using WorldCat's advanced search function to conduct collection comparison of Russian language materials between two libraries.²¹ Genone and Wright described how OCLC's WorldCat Collection Analysis software aided in conducting a collection comparison among research libraries in Australia to better understand the extent of duplication across Australian libraries.²²

Holdings Analysis

Although no definitive threshold of OCLC holdings exists that determines an item's rarity, a number of projects and publications have sought to use holdings counts to provide context for rarity and specialness. In the 2016 ACRL *Guidelines on the Selection and Transfer of Materials from General Collections to Special Collections*, a series of examples help illustrate definitions of rarity and scarcity. One example includes "fewer than ten copies held in the United States."²³ At Eastern Michigan University Library, researchers analyzed the general collection to determine whether items should be transferred from the browsing collection to the library's off-site storage facility or to Archives and Special Collections.²⁴ A holdings analysis of fewer than ten OCLC holdings worldwide, or fewer than three OCLC holdings at Michigan institutions, plus other criteria, determined if items should be moved out of the general

collection. In an analysis of Russian language materials at Indiana University and the University of Arizona, a study compared the number of items unique to these institutions, followed by the number of items held by four or fewer other institutions, and then items shared by five to twenty-four, twenty-five to forty-nine, fifty to one hundred, one hundred to five hundred and more than five hundred libraries.²⁵ The author used this analysis to gauge not only what were unique and more scarce items, but also what were the more prevalent and common items held in these collections. As previous analyses and guidelines have demonstrated, ten or less holdings worldwide may be a useful benchmark.

Methodology

Gift-in-Kind Item Data

This research examines monographs added to the general collection, meaning items available for circulation, during a ten-year period from 2006 to 2016 and acquired as gifts-in-kind. This also includes circulating items housed at off-site storage. All other formats are excluded from analysis, including music scores, serials, and maps; items housed in special collections, archives, or other non-general collection locations; and items with status codes for limited use, withdrawals, or other codes indicating unavailability.

Item records were identified through the following criteria: created between January 1, 2006, to December 31, 2016; uses the bibliographic code for format type as monograph; and contains the local item note used to identify items added to the collection via gift-in-kind donations. The initial set of items was generated through a query of records from CU Boulder Libraries' integrated library system, Innovative Interfaces' Sierra, generating a list of 17,934 items. Within this initial set of data, duplicate OCLC numbers were found, and the data was deduplicated down to 16,481 records.

OCLC Holdings Data

The WorldCat Search API was used to examine the location and number of holdings for each item in the data set. OCLC maintains over twenty APIs for library use.²⁶ The APIs are available to all OCLC contributing libraries with holdings in WorldCat.²⁷ The WorldCat Search API provides bibliographic and location information for items in the WorldCat database. It is a Representational State Transfer (REST) API, whereby REST is a set of principles used in the design of web services.²⁸ The WorldCat Search API is queried by constructing a URL containing the search parameters and the API's base URL.²⁹ REST is a protocol and method for data exchange on the web, and these types of APIs are

easily queried by entering a query in a web browser. To determine the location of a particular item by its OCLC number in WorldCat, the “GetByOCLCNumber” method was used for this study. OCLC offers two levels of access to its APIs: Sandbox and Production. Users must request an API key from OCLC to use its APIs at either level. API keys are a common method of authentication for REST APIs. Because the Sandbox key is limited to a hundred requests per day, a production key was obtained. Users can obtain a production key by submitting a request with project justification.³⁰ A location query using the “GetByOCLCNumber” method requires an OCLC number, library’s zip code, and API key. An example query would appear as:

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http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/content/libraries/{OCLC-NUMBER}?location={ZIP-CODE}&maximumLibraries=50&wskey={API-KEY}.
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This type of query shows the fifty nearest libraries holding the particular item and each library’s city, state, and zip code. The WorldCat Search API returns response data in XML format. If the item queried is owned by a local library (in this case, CU Boulder Libraries), it is the first result. For the purpose of this research, identifying each holding location for every item was unnecessary and unwieldy. However, limiting to ten holdings locations did not present sufficient information. The authors obtained the first fifty nearest holdings locations, with the intent of analyzing items with holdings at one to forty-nine institutions, and the location of the nearest copy for all items. An alternative to the “GetByOCLCNumber” method is the “GetByISBN” method, which returns the same results. The “GetByISBN” method may be useful in cases when books are unprocessed and not yet cataloged, such as with donations that are still under consideration.

The benefit of obtaining location data via the WorldCat Search API is the ability to automate the data gathering process. A Python script was developed to interact with the API. Beginning with the list of 16,481 OCLC numbers, the script inserted each number into a query formatted as a URL, iteratively queried the WorldCat Search API, and parsed each XML response into a comma separated value (CSV) file. This process was fully automated. Use of OCLC’s APIs must comply with the WorldShare Platform Terms and Conditions.³¹ The resulting CSV contained up to the fifty libraries nearest to the CU Boulder Libraries zip code (80309) for each OCLC number that was queried.³²

Geospatial Methods

Since distance from the queried zip code is not included in response data from the WorldCat Search API, these

measures were calculated using geospatial techniques. Each unique library in the response data was compiled into a new CSV file. The CSV file contained the zip code-level address information for each library in the dataset.³³ The MapQuest Geocoding API was then used to assign latitude and longitude coordinates to each library.³⁴ Geocoding is a geospatial operation that assigns latitude and longitude coordinates based on street addresses.³⁵ The geocoding process was automated in a similar process to the API methods described above. The MapQuest Geocoding API returns data in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format, and the response coordinate data for each library were parsed into a CSV file. Depending on the accuracy of the address database queried, a small amount of error is expected when geocoding. The resulting coordinate data were visually inspected in the CSV file and in a map interface for quality control. Most libraries were geocoded to the highest-level possible (zip code); some were geocoded to city-level accuracy; and a small number were geocoded to the country-level. Once coordinate data were assigned to each library, the distance of each of those libraries from the CU Boulder Library were calculated using Python. The Python library GeoPy contains a function for calculating geodesic distance. The geodesic distance calculation method is preferred for data that is global in scale (as opposed to normal planar calculations, which do not take into effect the Earth’s curvature). These distance calculations were inputted into a final CSV file that contained coordinate data and distance from CU Boulder for each library in the data. Finally, the CSV file containing distance and coordinate information was merged with the file containing the OCLC item location data to create a master table with which further analyses were conducted.

Additional data used in the analysis included bibliographic data attributed to each item retrieved from the bibliographic records found in the University of Colorado Boulder’s (UCB) integrated library system. The additional data fields retrieved included publication language and call number. Call numbers were further analyzed by attributing the Library of Congress (LC) call numbers to the applicable LC classification subclass using the LC classification outline.³⁶ Item, bibliographic, and LC classification subclass data was compiled in Excel and analyzed through pivot tables.

Results

The dataset analyzed contained 16,481 items, of which 244 were unique to CU Boulder Libraries, and 16,237 were held at UCB and at least one other library. A total of 8,641 items (52 percent) were held at forty-nine or fewer libraries. The remaining 7,838 items (48 percent) were held at fifty or more libraries.

Figure 1 plots the count of items held at institution by the number of holdings from items unique to UCB to items held at forty-nine institutions. As the figure illustrates, the number of items held at between one and nine libraries steadily increases, peaking at nine. After nine libraries, the number of items held decreases. Because of this spike, and of similar analysis that used ten or less holdings, for the analysis of unique, rare, and scarce items, the authors focused on items held at nine or fewer libraries, including UCB.

Top Twenty-Five Institutions With Two to Nine Holdings that Share Items with UCB

Some of the largest, most prominent libraries in the United States represented the top libraries with shared items between two to nine holdings, including the Library of Congress, Harvard, and the University of California Berkeley. The closest of these locations was the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, approximately seven hundred miles away. Of the twenty-five libraries, six were outside North America, including Japan, Germany, Spain, South Africa, and Australia (see table 1).

Only five libraries shared six or more items uniquely with UCB. The top two locations in this group were international, meaning that of the fifty-two items in this set, UCB's copy was the only copy held in the United States (see table 2).

Characteristics of Items Held at Nine or Fewer Libraries

In total, 905 items (36 percent) were in English, with the remaining 63.5 percent in a range of other languages. Japanese, Spanish, and Persian were the next most prevalent languages. Table 3 also shows the percentage of items within the set that were unique items only found at UCB. Twenty-one percent of the Spanish language materials are unique, while thirteen percent of both the Persian and Chinese language materials are unique. Nine percent of the English language materials are unique.

Four of the top five LC classifications describe subject areas relevant to area studies research, with Indo-Iranian languages and literatures as the top LC classification. The second most prevalent LC classification was the theory and practice of education (see table 4).

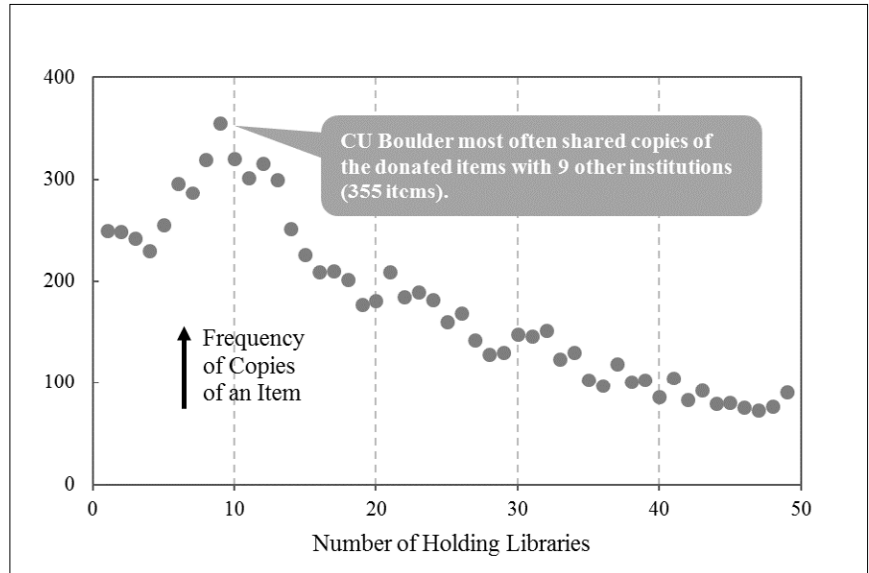


Figure 1. Frequency of number of copies of an item existing at CU Boulder and other institutions.

Nearest Copies in the Full Dataset

Within a 200-mile Radius

In comparing items also held by other institutions, 5,978 items (37 percent) were held at an institution within a 200-mile radius. The University of Denver shared the most overlap (1,000), followed by the Auraria Library, which serves a sister campus, the University of Colorado, Denver (944), and Regis University (898), also located in Denver (see figure 2).

Within a 550-mile Radius

A total of 10,165 of the items (63 percent) were held at institutions within a 550-mile radius. Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah was the nearest location in this radius with the most overlap (1,136), followed by the University of Kansas (1,108), and again, the University of Denver (1,000) (see figure 2).

Outside North America

Nearly all items (98 percent) were held at institutions in North America, including Canada and Mexico. Brigham Young University, the University of Kansas, and the University of Denver continued to be the top three institutions across North America with shared holdings. However, 279 items were held by institutions outside of North America in addition to being held at UCB. These included institutions in Europe, Australia, and Japan (see figure 3).

Discussion

If holdings and locations are used as a measure of “specialness” or “uniqueness,” the majority of items UBC added to the general collection as gifts were not unique, nor were they particularly rare or geographically scarce. Abandoning a gifts-in-kind program altogether based on these results would not be prudent, however, as some items were unique or geographically scarce. For example, some items were the only copy found in the United States or in North America or were one of nine or fewer holdings worldwide. As librarians have long recognized, treasure can be found hidden among the “trash,” but the process of evaluation may warrant additional data to better assess value. Using WorldCat holdings and geo-spatial data may help libraries like UCB to better evaluate potential donations at the time of inquiry from the donor, rather than after acceptance and processing of gift-in-kind items.

OCLC Holdings and the WorldCat Search API

Leveraging data science techniques streamlined several phases of this research. Automating the data collection process via the WorldCat Search API opened paths of inquiry that were previously unavailable. Collecting information about the nearest copies of more than sixteen thousand books manually is almost impossible. Running a script to obtain this data—even when slowing the speed of the script down to maintain a “polite” request rate—took a few hours to complete. Whereas libraries have long relied on OCLC’s catalog and metadata services, few have leveraged the rich data content of what is perhaps the world’s most comprehensive library catalog. By taking advantage of the WorldCat Search API, the authors added the new data points of uniqueness and distance of copies to the decision matrix for assessing gift items—improving upon the standard assessment of “do we have it?”

An added benefit of the data science approach is the ability to reproduce this type of analysis with ease and on a variety of scales. For a collection of gift items totaling more

than a few dozen books, querying the WorldCat Search API for the items’ library locations amounts to a significant time-saving. For small collections (i.e., fewer than several hundred), adding these metrics to the decision process takes seconds or minutes to complete. All that is needed is a list of the items’ OCLC numbers or ISBNs. Using program

Table 1. The top 25 institutions with whom the University of Colorado Boulder Libraries shares items with between 1-9 holdings.

Institution	Country	Total Shared Items, Holdings 1-9
Library of Congress	USA	464
Harvard University	USA	372
UC Berkeley Libraries	USA	370
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign	USA	350
National Diet Library	Japan	310
University of Washington Libraries	USA	298
University of Chicago Library	USA	275
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	USA	264
Columbia University in the City of New York	USA	261
HCL Technical Services	USA	182
University of Erlangen-Nuremberg	Germany	175
University of California, NRLF	USA	175
HathiTrust Digital Library	USA	169
Yale University Library	USA	161
University of Sydney Library	Australia	157
University of Kentucky Libraries	USA	155
Biblioteca Nacional de España	Spain	144
Unisa: Muckleneuk Campus	South Africa	141
University of Texas Libraries	USA	135
Princeton University Library	USA	124
University of Toronto Robarts Library	Canada	123
International Research Center for Japanese Studies	Japan	116
University of British Columbia Library	Canada	112
University of California, Los Angeles	USA	107
Stanford University Libraries	USA	104

Table 2. Libraries sharing the most unique items with the University of Colorado Boulder Libraries.

Institution and Location	Count of Shared Items
Biblioteca Nacional de España; Madrid, Spain	31
National Diet Library; Tokyo, Japan	21
Library of Congress; Washington, DC, United States	11
Alibris; Emeryville, California, United States	8
University of Texas Libraries; Austin, Texas, United States	6

Table 3. Top 10 Languages by Item Count.

Language	Item count	Percentage of holdings 1-9	Unique items (holdings only at CU Boulder)	Percentage of unique items by language
English	905	36%	83	9%
Japanese	395	16%	10	3%
Spanish	311	13%	64	21%
Persian	248	10%	33	13%
Chinese	178	7%	23	13%
Hindi	73	3%	4	5%
Urdu	72	3%	4	6%
Portuguese	64	3%	3	5%
Korean	58	2%	4	7%
German	40	2%	4	10%

Table 4. Top 10 LC classifications for items held at 1-9 institutions.

LC Classification	Classification Description	Item Count
PK	Indo-Iranian languages and literatures	300
LB	Theory and practice of education	285
PQ	French literature - Italian literature - Spanish literature - Portuguese literature	259
PL	Languages and literatures of Eastern Asia, Africa, Oceania	186
DS	Asia	97
PS	American literature	82
PN	Literature (general)	62
N	Visual arts	54
F	All Americas	47
QA	Mathematics	46

code instead of proprietary software, documentation of the methodology is essentially built into the scripts. Beyond an OCLC subscription and basic programming knowledge, those wishing to repeat these methods need only to install Python and the related code libraries—all of which are free and open source. Use of OCLC's suite of APIs is ripe with potential for collection analyses, and librarians that regularly conduct collection assessments should explore the multitude of data and uses available to them.

Geospatial Data Techniques for Collections Analysis

As previously noted, evaluating OCLC holdings to analyze collections and to make evaluation decisions for potential donations is not uncommon. What many previous methods have not used in the same manner as this research is the inclusion of geospatial techniques to provide additional data

and context to the process. The GIST tool offers information about the number of holdings within specific groupings of libraries, for example, the number of libraries in the state of New York within a specific interlibrary loan network. For libraries in geographically dispersed regions, such as the West, the Great Plains, or the Rocky Mountain region, physical distance may be a consideration, knowing not only the location of the nearest copy of an item, but also the distance to that next copy. While interlibrary loan is a consideration when reviewing data for individual items, geospatial analysis may be important in considering collections as a whole. The geospatial techniques used in this research to provide more data for gift-in-kind collection analysis could also be used to in collection analysis and evaluation for purchased materials.

For example, UCB houses a large East Asian studies research collection. The next closest comparable collections are at Brigham Young University and the University of Kansas, both more than five hundred miles from Boulder. Is there a maximum distance to the next closest copy that may be considered when building a collection, acquiring new material, or considering donations? Is over five hundred miles acceptable, or should a library consider adding items when they are not found within a five hundred-mile radius? What is an appropriate distance to consider, particularly for libraries located in geographically dispersed regions? Data-driven geospatial techniques provide new methods of analysis and techniques to consider, particularly for large collections and datasets that require efficient methods of analysis.

Retroactive Analysis

What can a retroactive analysis of a set of donated materials reveal about the future of gifts-in-kind? The shared characteristics of items held at nine or fewer libraries, including the items unique to UCB, may help illustrate why these are rare. Many of these items held at nine or fewer institutions are materials in languages other than English, and some are also found in LC classifications relevant to Area Studies researchers. Area Studies collections, like Special Collections, have qualities of distinctiveness.³⁷ Language and subject area, particularly emphasizing the areas of international studies relevant to a library's students, faculty, and researchers, could become significant factors in evaluating potential gifts-in-kind in the future. Furthermore, because historic means of acquiring Area Studies and international materials are no longer feasible for many libraries, with federal funding grants supporting materials to teach foreign languages in higher education increasingly limited and international acquisitions trips financially unviable, donated materials may offer an alternative means to obtain difficult to acquire materials.³⁸

Since the acceptance of items evaluated in this research (2006-2016), the manner in which UCB staff communicate with potential donors has changed, and includes initial questions on describing a donation, and whether a donation includes items in languages other than English. These types of questions have enabled prioritization for review and processing of donations that have more potential of being unique or special, and has resulted in recently accepted gifts of Tibetan manuscripts and noir and crime fiction novels from Japan. Additionally, implementing the automated techniques for compiling OCLC holdings and geospatial data is currently being explored to incorporate into student employee workflows, as they do the bulk of data collection for the evaluation process.

What this research did not analyze, but would be beneficial for future research, is to more closely examine the characteristics of items that are both commonly held across many institutions, plus items that are prevalent within the geographic region. An analysis of LC classifications or other characteristics may reveal the types of items or subject areas that are the least desirable as gifts-in-kind. Better understanding

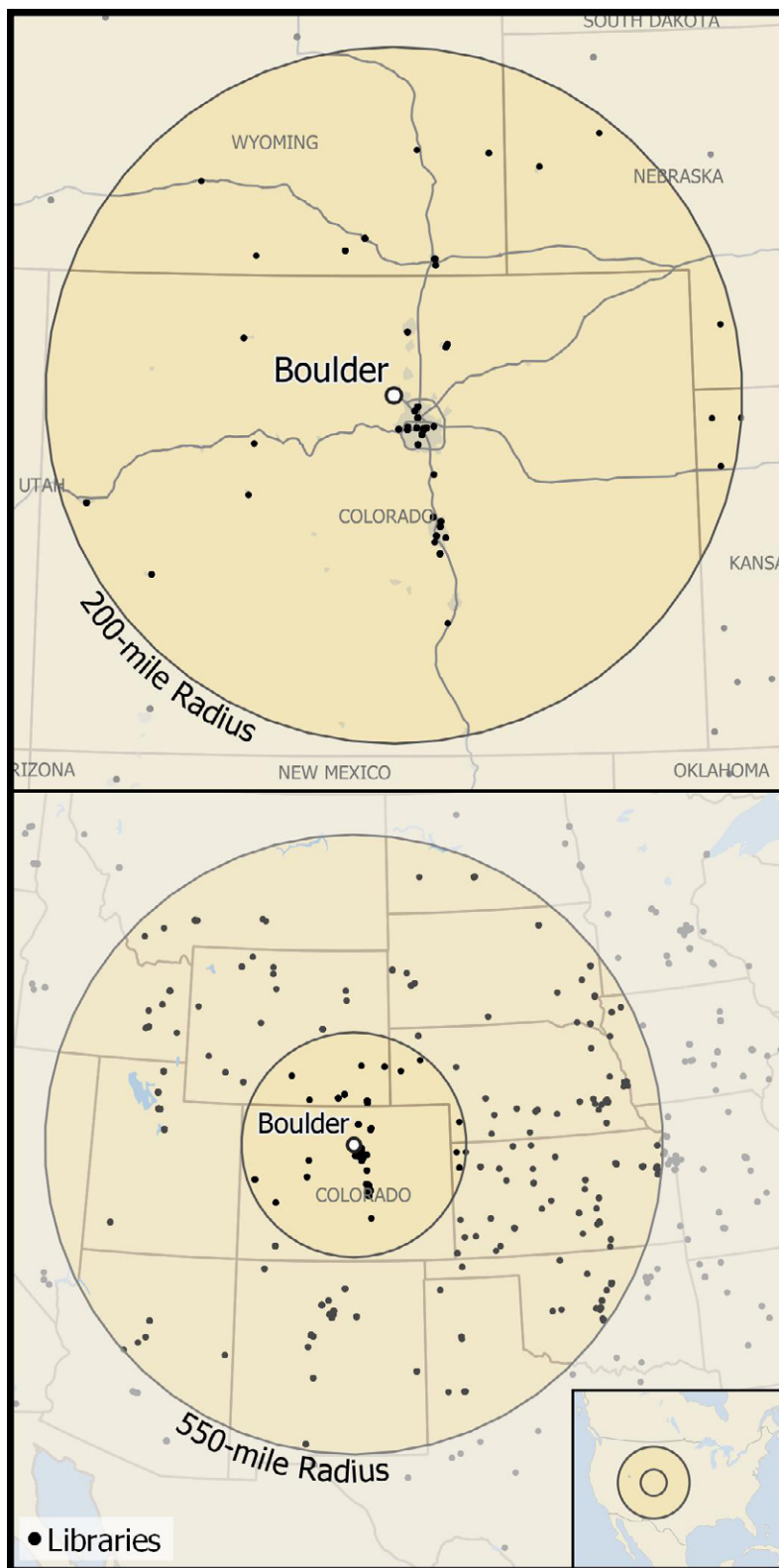


Figure 2. Map depicting libraries that held the nearest copies of any of the donated items within 200- and 550-mile radii.



Figure 3. Map depicting clusters of libraries in areas beyond North America where nearest copies of items most often occurred. 1. Western Europe; 2. East Asia; 3. Australia.

of commonly held or regionally prevalent items may further help libraries to limit the amount of upfront work needed, and perhaps minimize the need to compile additional data on OCLC holdings or geographic scarcity for this subset of materials.

Finally, future research on gifts-in-kind evaluation would benefit from applying evaluation methods that are emerging in collection development and assessment, focused on evaluating materials for inclusion of traditionally underrepresented and marginalized communities. This may involve analysis of subject headings, author bibliographic information, plus considerations for small and independent presses, or non-traditional or author-published works. Are there additional ways techniques developed in this research using the WorldCat Search API could provide data that can highlight works from traditionally underrepresented communities?

Limitations

Although the methods and resulting analyses presented were highly effective and beneficial to the authors' gift-in-kind assessment efforts, they acknowledge that limitations exist. First, using the graphic distance of other item copies was important to UCB but may be irrelevant to others, depending on location. UCB serves a region with a relatively low-density of large academic or research libraries. Beyond the greater Denver area, distances between institutions in the Rocky Mountain Region are high—underscoring the importance that UCB retains local copies of relatively unique items. For libraries in regions encompassing many research libraries (e.g., the Northeast, the West Coast), retaining local copies may not be important if

several nearby libraries hold the items. Assessing distance and uniqueness, however, could still be relevant to libraries in these high-density areas as points of decision for adding items to the collection. Although others may easily replicate this study's assessment approach, the results produced are only relevant locally. Future studies could further develop the techniques presented to compare multiple institutions or regional borrowing networks to draw broader conclusions regarding collection uniqueness and geographic scarcity.

Another limitation of this study is its reliance on OCLC's systems and assumptions about its data quality. In addressing the study's repeatability, the authors assert that most libraries have access to OCLC services. Whereas this may be true for large US research libraries, this is not a fair assumption for libraries without an OCLC subscription such as small, specialized, or international libraries. The WorldCat Search API is inaccessible to such libraries and their catalog records may not be a part of the WorldCat database. The authors acknowledge this inherent limitation and partiality toward libraries in the US and broader western world. Additionally, the authors recognize that this research relies on the quality of OCLC's data. It should be noted that multiple OCLC numbers could be assigned to a unique item, which may affect the results of this study. More research inquiring about how frequently unique items are assigned multiple OCLC numbers would be useful. Future researchers looking to mitigate this factor may choose to query the WorldCat Search API with ISBNs, and not OCLC numbers. Older, unique, and rare materials, however, may lack an OCLC number, an ISBN, or both. Thus, some materials without any identifiers could not be analyzed using the WorldCat Search API.

Conclusion

Although the results of this study were localized, the methods developed could be easily replicated by any library seeking to develop data-driven decision-making in the gift-in-kind process with high efficiency and objectivity. Retroactive analysis can offer insight into improvements on future evaluation criteria for potential donations, while the methods themselves both using the WorldCat Search API and geospatial analysis techniques could be applied to

large offerings, if OCLC numbers or ISBNs are collected. Researchers could replicate these methods on datasets beyond donated materials, offering new ways of analyzing collections and similarly developing new criteria for acquisitions and collection development policies and scope in the future. Sifting through “trash” versus “treasure” does not have to be a highly subjective, labor-intensive process. The methods applied in this research can be used to build data-driven decision-making into the gift-in-kind process.

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